

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOLUME 18

MAY 6, 1929

NO. 18

Feature of Issue: FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS

LARGER COTTON CROPS IN INDIA AND NIGERIA

Cotton production for all India for the 1928-29 season is estimated at 4,718,000 bales of 478 pounds net, according to a cable from the Indian Department of Statistics at Calcutta. The estimate, which is a revision of the final forecast, indicates an increase of 0.8 per cent over the revised estimate of 4,680,000 bales for last season and an increase of 0.4 per cent over the average for the last five years. The revised estimate of area planted to cotton for the 1928-29 season is 26,484,000 acres compared with 23,910,000 acres for last season, an increase of 10.3 per cent over the preceding year and of 3.8 per cent over the average for the last five years. In Nigeria, cotton production for 1928-29 is estimated at 28,452 bales of 478 pounds net, the International Institute of Agriculture reports. Last season's production was estimated at 16,742 bales.

- - - - -

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

In the German hog market, prices were up slightly for the week ended May 1, with the Berlin average for heavy hogs at \$15.99 per 100 pounds, according to information cabled by Acting Agricultural Commissioner Dawson at Berlin. That figure was slightly under the average for April, but \$5.54 higher than the corresponding week of last year. Lard prices at Hamburg went below the preceding week to reach \$13.68 per 100 pounds, a decrease below last year of 55 cents. See table, page 645.

The British cured pork market was again steady to stronger during the week ended May 1, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. Liverpool quotations show that American green bellies rose \$1.16 to reach \$23.00 per 100 pounds against \$16.95 a year ago. American short cut green hams were steady at \$25.31 against \$19.77 last year, while Danish Wiltshire sides stood at \$26.29, an increase of \$6.30 over the corresponding week of 1928. American prime steam western lard also was up at \$13.58 against \$13.25 a year ago. See table, page 645.

/

At the London wool sales of May 4, values somewhat lower than those of May 1 were realized, according to information cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Foley. During the week ended May 4, conditions in the Bradford wool industry appeared to be somewhat better than those described on page 625 of this issue, according to American Consul Thompson at Bradford. There has been a slight increase in the yarn output. Unemployment is reported to be decreasing in most sections of the industry.

- - - - -

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

BREAD GRAINSWheat area for 1929

The 1929 winter wheat area in 17 countries is now reported at 139,671,000 acres against 142,683,000 acres in 1928, or a decrease of 2.3 per cent. The "Manitoba Free Press" estimates that from 25 to 70 per cent of the spring seeding in the three Prairie Provinces of Canada has been completed, according to a telegram from Consul Fox at Winnipeg. This amount compares favorably with the position at this time last year. The moisture content of the soil, however, is not at all favorable, according to the report, rain being needed badly in most sections. The Canadian Wheat Pool confirms the report that more moisture is needed but will not make its survey until further progress has been made with seeding as they consider that a report on seeding at the present time is of little value due to the incompleteness of returns. See table, page 639.

Russian grain seedings

The peasants in the Volga region of the U. S. S. R., where wheat is the principal spring crop, are reported to be extending the acreage this season, according to a cable from Acting Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson at Berlin. Spring seeding has been completed in Crimea and the recent rains favored the germination of the seeds. Latest reports on the condition of winter and spring crops in North Caucasus are satisfactory, but according to previous reports, the winter wheat had been damaged in some districts as a result of insufficient snow cover during the winter. Warm weather is now general over central and southern Russia. Light rains fell during the week ended May 2. Grain procurements in Siberia during March were 7 per cent below plans, and the latest reports indicate that the situation is unchanged. No reports are available for any other region.

European crop conditions

Reports on crop conditions in Europe received during the past week were less satisfactory, according to cabled advices from Mr. Dawson. An official report on conditions in Hungary complains of frost damage in April to both wheat and rye and of delay to crop developments. Although reports are contradictory, it now appears that the extent of the winter killing of grain in Rumania and Poland was larger than earlier expected. The condition of Polish winter wheat as of April 10, however, was 103 per cent of the average condition reported as of that date for the years 1925-1928, against 97 percent a year ago, according to an official report received through the International Institute of Agriculture.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

The winter killing of wheat in Netherlands was heavy in some parts but only small areas of rye were damaged, Mr. Dawson reports. The condition of wheat on April 15 was officially reported as "medium to rather good" and rye "fairly good to good". The recent rains in France improved conditions there. The German Agricultural Council in a report dated April 15 stated that the winter killing of wheat in East Prussia, Westphalia, and the Rhine country was considerable and above last year. In other parts of Germany winter killing was mostly normal. The winter killing of rye in the important rye producing regions was considerably below that of last year. The condition of winter wheat at the time of the current report was for ^{the} greater part above the condition at the same time last year except in western Germany. The condition of winter rye was generally above that of last year. European temperatures were generally below normal during the week ended May 2, although warmer weather was reported in the Balkans and the Mediterranean countries. Occasional heavy rains fell in France, south central Europe, Italy and the Balkans.

Wheat production in 1928

The 1928 wheat production in 43 countries was 3,710,344,000 bushels against 3,504,841,000 bushels in 1927, or an increase of 5.9 per cent. These totals have not been revised during the past week. See table, page 639.

Movement to marketUnited States

The exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1, 1928 to April 27, 1929 were 137,751,000 bushels against 188,037,000 bushels during the same period last year. The export of 3,108,000 bushels during the week ended April 27 was the largest weekly export since December.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada decreased 12,077,000 bushels during the week to 131,011,000 bushels on April 26 against 110,607,000 bushels a year ago. During the week, 11,757,000 bushels of wheat were shipped by lake and 172,000 bushels by rail from Fort William-Port Arthur. Total shipments from Fort William-Port Arthur since August 1 were 239,487,000 bushels against 171,560,000 bushels during the same period last year. Shipments from Vancouver during the week ended April 26 were 2,014,000 bushels. Total shipments from Vancouver and Prince Rupert since August 1 were 86,275,000 bushels against 74,615,000 bushels during the same period last year.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

United States wheat prices

The weighted cash price of wheat declined materially during the week ended April 26, but with the exception of soft winter at St. Louis, prices of the various classes did not reach the former low levels of this crop year. The weighted average cash price of all classes and grades of wheat at the six principal markets declined five cents to 107 cents per bushel, two cents above the lowest levels of the crop year reached in late October and again early in January, as compared with 158 cents last year. The price of No. 2 soft red winter at St. Louis which was well above the price of any other wheats last year declined six cents to 122 cents, the lowest price of the season and also the lowest in the past four years. The price last year was 212 cents, or 90 cents above the present price. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City also declined six cents to 107 cents per bushel as compared with 165 cents a year ago. No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis declined eight cents to 125 cents as compared with 171 cents last year. The price of No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis for the week was 119 cents as compared with 141 cents last year. The average price of all grades of durum was approximately unchanged. The price of western white at Seattle as indicated by the average of daily cash quotations declined two cents to 116 cents as compared with 155 cents a year ago. Cash prices have steadied somewhat since April 26 but show little inclination to rise. The spread between cash closing prices at Minneapolis and Winnipeg narrowed two cents this week and was only three cents in favor of Minneapolis, as compared with a spread of 17 cents last year.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades		No. 2 Hard Winter		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring		No. 2 Amber Durum		No. 2 Red Winter		Western White	
	six markets		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Minneapolis		St. Louis		Seattle a/	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
May 29	137	110	141	112	147	128	135	117	176	130	145	116
Apr. 5	140	109	143	110	151	129	135	b/	181	130	145	117
12	143	112	144	114	152	130	140	113	186	130	146	117
19	156	112	156	113	167	133	146	b/	199	128	153	118
26	158	107	165	107	171	125	141	119	212	122	155	116
May 3	162		169		174		148		220		157	
10	156		164		168		144		204		153	
17	147		151		160		136		181		146	
24	147		153		161		138		179		143	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 day delivery.

b/ No sales.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Future closing prices of wheat continued to decline during the early part of the week ended May 2, but the decline was slight and the market strengthened slightly during the last half of the week. On the whole, prices were quite steady during the week as closing quotations on May futures varied within a range of one cent at Chicago. Crop and weather conditions continue favorable for domestic winter wheat and exports remain light. The Chicago May close was approximately unchanged at 113 cents as compared with the price of April 25, and 44 cents under the close last year. May futures at Liverpool closed at 121 cents, one cent under the price of April 25, and 39 cents less than the year before.

WHEAT: Closing prices of May futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Apr. 4	145	113	134	111	135	115	145	124	153	128	135	109
11	149	121	140	114	142	118	150	126	157	130	137	106
18	158	117	150	110	150	115	154	123	161	127	141	108
25	160	113	152	105	151	111	152	120	160	122	141	106
May 2	157	113	152	106	152	114	152	122	160	121	142	b/
9	152		150		148		151		159		142	
16	146		142		143		145		153		138	
23	150		151		151		149		153			

a/ Prices are of day previous to date of other market prices. b/ Holiday.

Rye acreage in 1929

The 1929 rye acreage in 13 countries has been reported at 28,536,000 acres against 29,362,000 acres in 1928. The condition of the winter rye crop in Poland as of April 10 was 97 per cent of the average condition as of that date for the years 1925-1928, against 91 per cent a year ago. See table, page 639.

FEED GRAINS

Barley

The total acreage sown to barley in 1929, as far as reported, stands at 28,147,000 acres, an increase of 4 per cent over that of 1928. For details, see page 640. It is reported that the area sown to barley in Ontario will be above average and perhaps 10 per cent above that of last year. Crop conditions are said to be fair.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

The sowing of barley was completed in a few sections of Scotland by the end of March, but in many districts it had not commenced. Large areas had been sown in the Irish Free State, under unusually favorable conditions. Autumn sown barley in Belgium and Austria appear to be considerably damaged, according to recent reports. In parts of Germany, including East Prussia, considerable winter killing is reported. The lateness of the season for barley sowing in Rumania was reported to be causing anxiety, and it is said that the acreage sown may be only half as large as for last year. In some parts there is a scarcity of seed barley. The weather during March was favorable to the ripening of the barley in Egypt, where the yield is expected to be above average. See table, page 641 for world barley production figures.

Total barley exports from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 106,761,000 bushels, an increase of 21 per cent over the 88,261,000 bushels exported during the same periods of the preceding year. Barley exports from the United States have increased considerably, the 470,000 bushels during the week ended April 27 being the largest weekly export since early in March. For detailed figures on barley trade, see page 643. Barley prices in the United States have declined slightly, being now at the lowest level since early in January, whereas at the same time last year they were increasing. No. 2 barley at Minneapolis averaged 64 cents per bushel during the week ended April 26, one cent below the price for the preceding week, and 31 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. For table showing barley prices, see page 642.

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on April 27 had decreased to 13,644,000 bushels compared with 7,562,000 bushels on the same date last year, and 5,183,000 bushels in 1927. Receipts of barley at Fort William, Fort Arthur, Vancouver, and Victoria from August 1 to April 26 totaled 37,708,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period amounted to 32,274,000 bushels. It is reported that there are still large supplies of barley in Denmark, and the quotations were declining a little around the middle of April.

Oats

The 1929 acreage sown to oats, as far as reported, now totals 47,423,000 acres, a decrease of 0.8 per cent from that sown by the same countries last year. For details, see page 640.

The sowing of oats was well advanced by the end of March in the northeastern and southeastern districts of Scotland. Little progress had been made, however, in the central regions. In the Irish Free State

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

large areas of oats had been sown, under exceptionally favorable conditions as regards weather and tilth. Autumn sown oats in Belgium were said to have suffered damage from the heavy frosts. World figures on oats production appear on page 641.

Total exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 48,941,000 bushels, an increase of 25.3 per cent over the 38,912,000 bushels shipped out during the same periods of the preceding year. The United States export of 91,000 bushels during the week ended April 27, while still low, was higher than the exports for any of the preceding four weeks. For detailed figures on oats trade, see page 643. United States oats prices have declined a little recently, in contrast to an increase at the same time last year. No. 3 white oats at Chicago averaged 47 cents per bushel during the week ended April 26, 2 cents below the price for the preceding week, and 19 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. For table showing oats prices, see page 642.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on April 27 declined to 19,322,000 bushels, against 11,742,000 bushels on the same date in 1928, and 8,214,000 bushels in 1927. Receipts of oats at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert from August 1 to April 26 amounted to 20,597,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period totaled 16,072,000 bushels. It is reported that the supply of oats in Denmark had dwindled considerably by the middle of April. Prices had been very low, and there was a large domestic consumption.

Corn

The temperature in the corn zone of Argentina for the week ended April 29 averaged 64°, or 3° above normal, according to the United States Weather Bureau. Only light local showers occurred. For the week ended April 22, abnormally warm weather prevailed, being 9° to 10° above normal, with no rain in the corn zone. This weather should have been favorable for the continued harvesting and marketing of the corn crop there.

"The Times of Argentina" in its issue of April 1 stated that the corn crop seemed to be better than was at first thought. In districts where total loss was expected, yields of 16 - 19 bushels per acre were being reported. In certain districts of Cordoba and Santa Fe, yields were reported to be as high as 48 bushels per acre. "The Times of Argentina" says that, since the Ministry of Agriculture has not reported

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

acreage, it is very difficult to estimate production, but they still make calculations on an area of more than 11,800,000 acres, and believe it likely that there may be an exportable surplus of 236,000,000 bushels instead of their earlier estimate of 207,000,000 bushels.

The tendency toward increased corn acreage in Ontario continues, according to the Department of Agriculture there. In the western countries the area is expected to be 25 per cent over that of last year. Prospects for the new corn crop in Yugoslavia are reported as favorable, although frosts have been rather severe. Supplies of corn in Rumania are expected to prove equal to the requirements until the new harvest, and prices are even falling. The consumption of corn has apparently been reduced, and wheat and barley have been used extensively as substitutes. A Royal Decree dated March 22 was issued, concerning the importation of corn into Spain. The customs duty actually payable was reduced from about 27 to 20 cents per bushel, and importation is to be free from other restrictions. If excessive quantities are imported under these conditions, however, the duty may be increased or the importation restricted.

The first report on corn production to be made in Ecuador places the 1928 crop at 1,449,000 bushels. The Department of Agriculture of Ecuador states that that figure represents an unusually large harvest. The total 1928 production for the 25 countries reported is 3,473,652,000 bushels, an increase of 0.1 per cent over that for 1927. For corn production table, see page 642.

Net exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa, as far as reported since November 1, total 114,622,000 bushels, a decrease of 8 per cent from the 124,560,000 bushels exported during the same periods of the preceding year. The United States export of 1,045,000 bushels during the week ended April 27 was the largest weekly export since the beginning of March. Argentine shipments continue to increase rapidly, having advanced from less than 2,300,000 bushels during the first week of April to more than 5,500,000 bushels during the week ended April 27. See table, page 643.

There was a noticeable decline in United States corn prices during the week ended April 26. The cash price of No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago averaged 89 cents per bushel compared with 92 cents the preceding week and with \$1.09 the corresponding week last year. May futures were also 89 cents against 93 cents the preceding week and \$1.07 the corresponding week last year. Argentine corn prices have been about the same as at the end of April last year. The Buenos Aires quotations for both May and June futures averaged 85 cents during the week ended April 26 compared with a price of 87 cents the preceding week. Prices appear on page 642.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

COTTON

The cotton demand situation abroad

March and early April reports on the continental cotton textile situation indicate a fairly well maintained activity, though sales were slower in Italy, France, Belgium, and Poland, and conditions were depressed in Central Europe, according to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The quickening in business of the Italian, French, and Belgian cotton industries reported last month has given way to a slower tendency of yarn sales, but the sales of fabrics continued at a fairly favorable level. The situation in Central Europe is largely unchanged. Spinning and weaving activity in Italy, France, and Belgium was, on the whole, maintained at the very satisfactory rate previously stated, while Central Europe continued restricted with changes in places toward improvement and in other places toward further curtailment, the result of which cannot as yet be determined.

Spinner purchases of raw cotton over most of the Continent continued rather slow during March and early April. Italian spinners seem to be well supplied with raw cotton. Indian cotton remained relatively cheap compared with American, but it does not appear that this relationship has yet allowed for a shifting in favor of comparable American grades.

Lower prices appear to have attracted more buyers for yarn and cloth in Manchester during the latter part of April. There has also been some improvement recently in the demand for raw cotton, but stocks have been readily available. Exports of yarn and piece goods from Great Britain are at a lower rate than they were last year.

The Japanese cotton textile industry continued active through March with production at about the same ^{rate} as in February, but with exports considerably increased. Stocks of cotton yarn were reduced during March, but stocks of raw cotton in Japanese ports appear to have remained about the same. The Chinese market for cotton yarn has improved, but the market for raw cotton is inactive. See Foreign Service release, F.S./C-44, May 4, 1929.

Egyptian Government to organize cotton bureau

The Egyptian Government is planning to create a Cotton Bureau in the Ministry of Finance, according to the "London Times Trade and Engineering Supplement". This Bureau will act as an intelligence department for cotton for the Government and will form the nucleus of a

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

- - - - -

Bureau of Financial Intelligence to be established later. Its duties will be to follow the movement of cotton and the daily fluctuations in prices, both in Egypt and abroad, to collect all data relating to cotton and cotton seed from whatever reliable sources they may be available, to supplement on the economic side the efforts made on the agricultural side by the Ministry of Agriculture for the development of the cotton industry by collecting information concerning the needs of foreign spinners, the extension of cotton cultivation elsewhere and the economic policy of foreign countries. The Bureau will be under the direct control of the Financial Secretary of the Ministry of Finance.

- - - - -

• TOBACCO

Ontario tobacco acreage reduced

A general reduction of approximately 15 per cent in the tobacco acreage of southwestern Ontario, the chief producing section of Canada, is forecasted for this season, according to a report of April 23, 1929 from Assistant Trade Commissioner F. M. Rayburn at Toronto. It is expected that the heavy losses suffered by the growers last year in some sections of the tobacco growing region and the success achieved in the control of corn borer will result in the extension of the corn acreage in preference to tobacco. Of the total 1928 Canadian tobacco area of 43,138 acres, 32,259 acres, or 75 per cent, were planted in the four southern Ontario counties, Essex, Kent, Norfolk, and Elgin. Of the total 1928 Ontario crop of over 33,000,000 pounds, Burley accounted for more than half, or about 18,000,000 pounds, flue-cured 9,000,000 pounds, and the rest was of the fire-cured and air-cured types.

- - - - -

• SUGAR

Ninety-nine Cuban sugar mills had finished grinding by the end of April leaving 64 at work, according to a trade report. These mills produced 2,483,225 short tons, which is 5.6 per cent below Guma-Mejer's estimate of 2,630,000 short tons. On April 27 the total amount of sugar produced by all mills was estimated at 5,376,000 short tons as compared with 4,368,000 short tons produced at the same date in 1928. To reach Guma-Mejer's estimate of 5,845,000 short tons for the total crop, it will be necessary to produce an additional 469,000 short tons before the end of the grinding season. In the opinion of the trade, it is doubtful that this amount will be produced as so far most of the mills have failed to produce their estimated quota.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

A revised estimate by the Porto Rican Government places the 1928-29 sugar crop of the Island at 595,855 short tons, a reduction of 13,947 short tons from the preliminary estimate of 609,800 short tons, according to a letter from Assistant Agricultural Director I. L. Torres of Porto Rico. The revised figure shows a decrease of 20 per cent from last year when 748,677 short tons were produced. The reduction from last year is the result of the damage to cane fields by the hurricane in September 1928.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

FOREIGN FRUIT PROSPECTS: The apple crop in England is backward but promises a good show of blossoms, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner Toley at London, quoting the April report of the British Ministry of Agriculture. Bramley's Seedlings have suffered frost damage in the Cambridge district. Pears are blossoming plentifully, but severe frost injury is feared in several places. Fruit crops in general are backward and frost damage is feared in many places.

The apple and pear crops of Italy are reported by the review of the Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura, Milan, April 1, to have come through the severe cold weather with little damage. Fruit trees generally give no cause for anxiety, but young peaches have suffered in various localities, the buds being completely destroyed. The extent of the damage caused to vines by cold weather is not definitely known; some regions suffered severely, while others escaped with little damage.

Orchards in the chief fruit growing regions of Ontario, Canada, came through the winter with unusually early signs of promise, according to the April crop bulletin of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Young apple trees appeared thriving. Buds had been winter killed to a small extent on some peach trees and sweet cherry buds suffered slight injury. All buds were further advanced than usual and their appearance the second week of April promised blossoms two weeks ahead of the usual time if not checked by cold. Ontario is one of the three chief apple producing provinces of Canada.

GERMANY TAKES MORE AMERICAN APPLES: Imports of apples from the United States into Germany during the first nine months (July - March) of the current season amounted to approximately 3,000,000 bushels as compared with 555,000 bushels during the corresponding period of 1927-28, according

F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S, C O N T ' D

to statistics received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. German imports of American apples this season are larger than the corresponding imports of any previous complete season, and, in fact, have only been approached in one year, 1926-27, when about 2,900,000 bushels of American apples were purchased by Germany. The heavy imports during the 1928-29 season may be accounted for mainly by the reduced competition resulting from poor apple crops in Germany and in some other continental countries, and by the increased demand on the part of Germany for imported apples and other fresh fruit. The total imports of apples into Germany for the period July to March, 1928-29 amounted to 10,233,000 bushels, against 7,140,000 bushels during the corresponding period of 1927-28, and 9,000,000 bushels in 1926-27. Except for Belgium, Holland, and France, all of the principal sources of Germany's apple imports have supplied larger quantities this season than last. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-254, May 2, 1929.

L I V E S T O C K, M E A T A N D W O O L

• LONDON PORK SUPPLIES DOWN: Supplies of British and Irish pork at London Central Markets were seasonally down about 1,000,000 pounds to reach 5,416,000 pounds for April, according to information cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. The current figure was also about 1,000,000 pounds under that of a year ago. In cured pork, Liverpool stocks of hams, bacon and shoulders at the end of April also showed seasonal influences in rising about 600,000 pounds over the preceding month to 4,034,000 pounds. That figure was about 1,500,000 pounds under April 30, 1928, but considerably above the stocks of November and December 1928, when imports were considerably heavier than at present. In lard, the Liverpool stocks on April 30, 1929 stood at 7,885,000 pounds. Some seasonal tendency is noted there also, but the figure indicated exceeded that of a year ago by more than 1,000,000 pounds.

• PROSPECTS FOR 1929 MOHAIR CLIP IN TURKEY: It is estimated that the 1929 mohair clip in Turkey which comes on the market in June or July will be approximately 9,500,000 pounds, or a decrease of 6 per cent compared with the 1928 clip, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Vice Consul Raymond A. Hare at Constantinople. This decrease in production, however, will probably be offset by a considerably larger carryover from the preceding season when was carried over from the year before. Stocks toward the end of March, estimated at 2,970,000 to 3,820,000 pounds, were approximately 12,000 bales, or 2,500,000 pounds, above the small stocks remaining at

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L , C O N T ' D

the end of March 1928, which were estimated at 400,000 pounds and were the smallest since the Armistice. The market also was reported as very quiet at the end of March with apparently little prospect for reducing these stocks materially before the advent of the new clip. See Foreign Service release, F.S./GM-7, May 3, 1929.

D A I R Y P R O D U C T S

* SLIGHT ADVANCE IN EUROPEAN BUTTER PRICES: The price margin in favor of domestic butter markets over European levels was narrowed slightly on May 2 by a general advance in the principal overseas markets, coincident with a slight decline in New York. On the date indicated, the Copenhagen official quotation was equivalent to 33.1 cents per pound against 32.3 cents on the preceding Thursday, and 36.1 cents a year ago. On the same recent date, 92 score in New York was quoted at 45.5 cents against 45.75 cents a week earlier, and 44.5 cents last year. The margin in favor of New York, therefore, was 12.3 cents against more than 13 cents for the preceding week, and 8 cents a year ago. Shipments afloat from the Southern Hemisphere are still heavy, although slightly less now than a year ago, amounting to 26,000,000 pounds on April 27 as compared with 29,000,000 pounds on April 28, 1928. The shipments afloat from New Zealand are slightly heavier than last year, but those from Australia are materially lighter. See table, page 643, for price data as cabled by American agricultural commissioners in Europe.

. UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS FOR MARCH

Agricultural exports for March 1929, as indicated by the index for 44 of the principal farm products, were a little above those for the same month a year ago, the index amounting to 102 as against 100 for March 1928. For all commodities except cotton, the index was 129, or higher than for any corresponding month since 1925. Cotton exports for the season which began August 1, 1928 show a decided gain as compared with the same period last year, but were less than the same month of 1927 and 1928. Germany has purchased less cotton this season than last, the United Kingdom has taken a larger share, shipments to Japan and China have decidedly increased. Due to heavier exports of wheat, barley, corn, oats, and rice, the index for grains and grain products was higher than for any March during the three preceding years. Wheat exports showed a higher index for the month, but total exports so far this season, July 1, 1928 - March 31, 1929, were 29 per cent under those for the same period a year ago.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS FOR MARCH, CONT'D

With the exception of March 1937, exports of bacon and hams were lower than for any corresponding month since 1914, but the index for lard compared favorably with the same month for earlier years. Dairy products were also low for this period of the year, but showed improvement as compared with preceding months. Exports of tobacco registered a decline, being lower than any month since August 1928, and less than any March since 1918. The index for fruits and vegetables was 377, a record figure for March, and twice as large as for the same month a year ago. Heavy exports of prunes, fresh and dried apples account for most of this increase. Index numbers appear on page 630. See also page 633 for detailed export figures.

- - - - -

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS

Seasonal conditions were responsible for most of the improvement noted during March and April in the factors affecting the European demand for American agricultural products, according to reports received from American Agricultural Commissioners, from the Department of Commerce, and other sources. In most instances, however, the seasonal improvement is considerably later than usual following the severe winter, and unemployment in Great Britain and Germany, the two leading markets, is greater than a year ago. Money rates and the present reparations negotiations are important factors influencing future industrial activity throughout Europe, especially on the Continent. An easier tone appeared in the British credit situation in mid-April and money appears to be fairly plentiful in western continental countries, but continues scarce and dear in Central Europe.

The long retarded start of improvement in seasonal industries comes as a welcome change to much of the Continent, but particularly in the northern and eastern sections, and above all in Germany and other parts of Central Europe where business has been receding and unemployment standing at exceptionally high levels. Up to mid-April, seasonal revival has been moderate in Germany and Poland and has exerted no appreciable influence on the trend of general business, but elsewhere reports are somewhat more optimistic, with continued progress indicated for France and Italy.

The European crop outlook has shown general improvement in March and early April in spite of some complaint of drought in France and certain other areas, and continued coolness and delay with spring work. Winter kill appears to be no greater than normal, and the bread grain crops generally appear to be in good shape. The current outlook for the spring sown crops, barley, oats, and potatoes, is less favorable. The reports on extensive winter freezing of potato stocks in northern Europe now point to damage about four times that of last year. These potatoes, however, can still be used for feeding purposes.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

United Kingdom

Some slight improvement in British industrial conditions was noted during March and April, according to the Department of Commerce. Unemployment as of April 8 was placed at 1,178,000, indicating some reduction from the preceding month, but still in excess of a year ago. The Government reports some success in the training of unemployed workers for new jobs and their transfer within the United Kingdom and overseas, but such transfers still represent a small fraction of the unemployed. The unusual recent activity in coal mining incidental to cold weather has entered a decline, with reduced prices in sight, especially in the domestic market. Conditions continue unsatisfactory in the cotton and woolen trades. Engineering in general, however, shows some improvement in activity. Automotive plants are busy, and shipyards are comparatively well engaged. Some improvement is noted also in the boot and shoe trade, but the present position is far from satisfactory.

Of the important agricultural commodities, wheat showed some resistance to the downward price movement of recent weeks and by April 11 had recovered to late March rates. By April 25, however, May futures at Liverpool had again declined to a point about 40 cents below the corresponding date of last year. A year ago, wheat prices at Liverpool began a slight decline following a steady rise during the 2 preceding months. On the cotton market there have been no outstanding developments of recent weeks. The demand for yarn and cloth at Manchester was slow during April. The industry continues to be occupied with the formation of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, and the amalgamation of Egyptian mills representing 2,000,000 spindles. Some recent interest in piece goods on the strength of lower prices is reported, but the important Oriental export markets remain relatively quiet. Unofficial sources report that for the period August 1 - April 26, 1923-29, the United States has exported 1,743,000 bales of cotton to Great Britain against 1,216,000 bales and 2,343,000 bales respectively in the corresponding periods of the 1927-28 and 1926-27 seasons. British stocks of all raw cotton as of April 26 were larger than a year ago. Of the 1929 total, 726,000 bales were American against 613,000 bales last year. The London wool sales of April 30 opened with most descriptions bringing prices lower than those of the closing of the previous series on March 21. At the recent sales, continental buyers showed a greater general interest in the lines offered than did Bradford. April prices in primary markets were reported to be fairly firm. The slow tone at Bradford has prompted the announcement by several operatives of an intention to reduce wages, but by the end of April conditions showed some improvement.

In the British cured pork market, prices paid for American products rose further during April, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. At Liverpool, the April average

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

price of American green bellies stood at \$21.00 per 100 pounds against \$18.55 for March, and \$16.46 for April 1923. In American short cut green hams, the April average was \$25.13 against \$23.03 for March, and \$18.35 a year ago. Imports for March, however, were below those of both February 1929 and March 1923. Liverpool prices for prime steam western lard, however, averaged only \$13.53 in April, while the March average reached the relatively high level of \$13.96. The figure for April 1928 was \$13.31. Lard imports for March were also below those of the preceding month and a year ago, while stocks were larger. The British market for American apples was stronger during April than in March. The stronger tone was sustained by the lighter supplies incidental to the closing of the American shipping season. The closing price levels this season, however, have run generally lower than those of a year ago.

Germany

General market conditions in Germany continued to give cause for complaint during March and early April, according to Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. There was some seasonal increase in general business activities with the disappearance of winter conditions, but the revival so far has been considerably below that of last year, and the expected sharp increase in business, following the end of the unusually severe winter, has not yet taken place. Rather important factors in the situation at the present time are the strengthening tendency of the money market and the uncertainty regarding the reparations negotiations now in progress. A disquieting note has been the rather sharp increase in bankruptcies during March. Unemployment continues at abnormally high levels, estimated at about 2,000,000 as of April 1 against about 1,000,000 a year ago. Recent indications are that the number out of work during 1929 will average materially above that of last year. This year's seasonal activity, principally in agriculture and building, is now well under way but nearly 2 months behind a year ago.

Retail trade is regarded as still generally satisfactory, with stocks of goods moderate to low. Among the important industries, coal production proceeds at a good level, while iron is experiencing a seasonal increase in demand. Fairly extensive building programs are anticipated for this summer. The chemical, paper, and electrical industries are well occupied, but lack of new orders and a tendency toward production are noted in the latter 2 cases. Most of the other important industries, including glass, leather, and textiles, are in a considerably less favorable position, and many are reducing the rate of operations.

The cotton industry is barely maintaining current levels of production. Retail sales so far this year have been under the 1928 volume. Some manufacturers, particularly weavers, have curtailed activity, with others occasionally reporting some slight improvement. The spinners in Saxony have just curtailed output 25 per cent for a short period. Results of the Leipzig spring fair were disappointing, especially with regard to domestic

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

sales. Export orders were somewhat better, but below expectations. United States exports of cotton to Germany for the period August 1 - April 26, 1928-29, are placed by a commercial agency at 1,777,000 bales against 1,859,000 bales for the same period of the preceding season. Bremen stocks of all cotton on April 26 were placed at 487,000 bales against 431,000 bales a year earlier. The importance of Germany as a re-exporter of cotton to Central Europe must be considered in connection with figures on imports and stocks. Exports from Germany this season have gone below those of last season to a greater degree than have imports.

In the wheat market, prices had a slight upward tendency during April, but the level for the week ended April 24 was still slightly under that of a month earlier and about 13 cents under last year's average for that week. Toward the end of March, the trade gave evidence of having cleared the congestion caused by the bad weather of the preceding month, although the business was still showing a hand-to-mouth character. Domestic farmers' stocks were lowered considerably during March. United States exports of wheat including flour to Germany for the period July - March, 1928-29 reached only 2,711,000 bushels against 7,440,000 bushels for the corresponding period of last year.

The German hog market showed signs of easing during April under the influence of seasonally larger marketings. The Berlin average price of heavy hogs for April, as cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Steere, stood at \$16.19 per 100 pounds against \$16.45 for March, and \$11.10 a year earlier. In lard, the price tendency also was downward with a Hamburg April average at \$14.14. The March average stood at \$14.51, while that of April 1928 was \$13.86. March imports of cured pork and lard were larger than those of the preceding month, but the lard figures were smaller than those of a year earlier. Prices paid for American apples at the Hamburg auctions during April showed a reaction from the downward movement of March. The last of the season's apple market cables to the Foreign Service indicated a continuation of the upward movement noticeable since mid-April. A record volume of about 3,000,000 bushels of American apples were imported into Germany during the period July - March, 1928-29.

France

French business conditions continue to be maintained in a generally satisfactory way, Mr. Steere reports. March and early April reports show practically all branches of industry well engaged, and such key lines as coal, iron, and textiles announce improvement in the current position. Future prospects seem generally encouraging for some time ahead. The outlook for the coal industry is favored by relatively low consumers' stocks and by the high level of industrial consumption. Iron and steel are being aided by continued good export demand and by improving domestic sales incident to the revival of building activity. The electrical, automobile,

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

and numerous other industries also report improvement in business. The cotton textile industry seems relatively well situated, particularly in cloth, and the general outlook is regarded satisfactory.

Exports of American cotton to France for the period August 1 - April 26, 1928-29 are placed by a commercial source at 741,228 bales. The figure for the corresponding period of 1927-28 was 793,696 bales. Stocks of all cotton at Havre on April 26 were placed by the same source at 235,000 bales against 284,000 bales a year earlier. In wheat, French port stocks were declining late in March. France has been a comparatively light importer of grain for most of the current season. Judging from supplies available this year and last, France was expected to have substantial import requirements from April 1 to the end of the season. United States exports of wheat including flour to France for the months July - March, 1928-29 reached 2,136,000 bushels against 4,862,000 bushels for the same months of 1927-28.

Italy

Reports from Italy during March and April point to continued progress in the development of industrial activity, according to Mr. Steere. Unemployment, which during the winter was higher than a year ago, has made recent extensive improvement, and the total gives indications of going below that of last year. Official interest in raising the people's buying power is evidenced in the order increasing all government salaries as of July 1, 1929. Some degree of similar action is anticipated in industry. The volume of production in most major trades is on the increase and apparently yielding some profits. Practically all branches of the textile industry are well engaged. Activity in the cotton section has recently shown a slight downward tendency, but the level of activity compares well with that of last year. Spinner demand for raw cotton is reported as slow, giving evidence of no urgent need for current purchases. Unofficial returns place United States cotton exports to Italy for the season up to April 26 at 588,450 bales against 542,875 bales a year ago. A considerable volume of foreign wheat was moving into Italy during March, with important quantities coming from Hungary as well as from overseas. For the remainder of the season, Italy's wheat imports are expected to be large, but not as great as those of last season. From July 1928 to March 1929, the United States sent 4,962,000 bushels of wheat including flour to Italy against 9,650,000 bushels for the corresponding months of the preceding season.

Belgium and Netherlands

Belgian business conditions in March and April remained substantially unchanged with most of the major industries operating at relatively high levels, Mr. Steere states. Reports indicate improvement in coal, well maintained business in most iron and steel products, with some lines

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

active and others quieter. Reports on the textile industry vary. Most sections, including cotton, are operating at high levels, but incoming orders have been less satisfactory recently and some curtailment of output is rumored. Generally speaking, employment in Belgium is now better than last year at this time, and the general outlook continues favorable. Economic conditions in the Netherlands have remained healthy during the period indicated, even though somewhat greater unemployment than last year has been occasioned by the disruption of waterway traffic and the curtailment of agricultural activity by the severe winter. National industries for the most part have continued active and the leading lines, such as shipbuilding, textiles, electrical goods, etc., continue well engaged. The situation is generally encouraging.

Czechoslovakia

The business situation in Czechoslovakia has undergone comparatively little change in the past two months, though the tendency, if any, seems to have been slightly downward. The principal factors in this tendency seems to have been the severe winter and the receding tendency of business in Germany, which is Czechoslovakia's most important market. On the whole, the Czechoslovak situation seems sounder and more generally satisfactory than in any other European country. Practically all the major industries are operating at high levels and well backed up with advance orders. The cotton textile industry is practically the only line complaining about current developments and even here operations are being moderately well sustained. Unemployment in Czechoslovakia is within reasonable bounds and the capital requirements of industry are being largely supplied from within the country.

Austria

Reports from Austria during March and early April are characterized chiefly by evidence of seasonal revival in business activity, according to Mr. Steere. The resumption of outdoor work has gone ahead on a comparatively large scale, as indicated by the decline in the number of unemployed from 264,000 at the end of February to 220,000 at the end of March this year, as compared with 193,000 at the end of March a year ago. Certain related industries already reflect the resumption of building activity, as indicated by improved business in the lumber and iron industries and some other trades. The cotton spinning industry has recently reported slight improvement in business, and weaving establishments now appear to be rather well supplied with unfilled orders. The level of activity in the Austrian spinning industry now compares favorably with operations at times in 1927, when business was relatively good, although it is not probable that profits in any way compare with profits at that time. Further development in Austria will depend considerably upon conditions in Czechoslovakia and Germany.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

Poland

The business situation in Poland appears to have been unfavorably influenced by the severe winter and the development of higher money rates on the international market. The already marked scarcity of capital has been further intensified, thereby increasing the costs of production and of doing business, and industrial output has been considerably reduced recently in certain lines. Further curtailment in cotton is contemplated, according to late April reports. Unemployment at the end of February was somewhat above a year ago and considerably higher than in January. The coming of spring will doubtless be reflected in marked improvement in the number out of work through absorption into the outdoor industries, but the industrial situation is fraught with considerable uncertainty. In the foreign trade situation, the Government is exerting itself to curtail unnecessary imports.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: Index numbers, March 1929 as compared with previous months a/

Commodity	March 1927	March 1928	January 1929	February 1929	March 1929
All commodities	139	100	133	107	102
All commodities except cotton ..	116	117	155	134	129
Grains and products	116	97	178	147	130
Animal products	90	127	129	102	114
Dairy products and eggs	341	437	225	208	356
Cotton including cake and oil ..	151	85	113	85	79
Fruits and vegetables	251	185	428	385	377
Cotton, fiber, including linters.	157	87	117	88	81
Wheat, including flour	103	85	111	101	106
Tobacco	130	143	140	149	94
Hams and Bacon	62	96	85	67	80
Lard	134	203	228	167	179

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ July 1909-June 1914 = 100. Detailed export figures appear on page 633.

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-March, 1927-28 and 1928-29

Article imported	July-March				
	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS					
LIVE ANIMALS:					
Cattle	No	373	360	15,614	17,253
Hogs	lb	14,549	645	1,522	60
Horses	No	2	3	1,420	1,205
Sheep	No	21	20	181	154
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter	lb	4,311	2,297	1,478	886
Casein	lb	17,035	22,268	2,391	2,678
Cheese	lb	56,333	64,322	17,386	19,697
Cream	gal	3,625	2,201	5,740	3,671
Milk, sweet, sour, etc....	gal	3,820	3,762	661	659
EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS:					
Eggs in the shell	doz	204	235	61	68
Whole eggs, dried	lb	273	1,638	151	924
Whole eggs, frozen	lb	314	10,867	47	1,710
Yolks, dried	lb	2,948	3,909	1,352	1,749
Yolks, frozen	lb	988	2,876	142	609
Egg albumen, dried	lb	1,932	2,116	1,147	1,028
Egg albumen, frozen	lb	496	545	71	83
Hides and skins, total ...	lb	367,557	327,524	96,933	96,568
MEATS & MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef & veal, fresh	lb	36,992	47,887	4,700	5,548
Beef and veal, pickled or cured	lb	1,519	5,974	170	720
Mutton and lamb, fresh..	lb	2,440	2,420	414	403
Pork, fresh	lb	6,715	5,782	1,264	1,176
Hams, shoulders & bacon..	lb	823	1,812	266	649
Pickled, salted and other pork	lb	948	1,707	348	683
Silk, raw	lb	57,129	57,580	287,184	289,257
Wool, unmanufactured, total	lb	182,879	206,656	57,812	65,680
Honey	lb	220	86	28	21
Sausage casings, total ...	lb	14,648	14,929	11,052	10,398
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Cacao beans	lb	280,079	286,945	33,359	30,263
Coffee	lb	1,180,747	1,083,370	221,531	231,032
Cotton(478 lb)	bale	312	315	37,631	36,770
FEED AND FODDER:					
Bran, shorts, etc.-					
Of direct import	ton	72	156	1,957	4,105
Withdrawn bonded mill	ton	88	118	2,630	3,502
Hay	ton	53	27	510	283
Oilcake & oil cake meal	lb	144,213	237,382	2,521	4,586
FRUITS:					
Bananas	bunch	43,573	43,186	24,546	23,814
Currants	lb	9,857	9,082	834	813

Continued-

* UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-March, 1927-28 and 1928-29, continued

Article imported	July-March				
	Quantity		Value		
	Unit	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
FRUITS, CONTINUED:					
Dates	lb	41,609	53,078	1,812	2,643
Figs	lb	30,581	35,281	1,975	2,689
Lemons	lb	59,665	18,527	1,667	674
Pineapples, fresh.....	--	a/	a/	86	102
Raisins	lb	1,747	2,268	256	303
Olives.....	gal	4,435	4,988	3,116	3,726
GRAIN & GRAIN PRODUCTS:					
Corn	bu	5,231	399	4,138	446
Oats	bu	105	370	49	241
Rice-					
Uncleaned	lb	5,610	7,774	292	390
Cleaned	lb	26,841	20,012	1,099	769
Patna	lb	876	1,258	52	75
Meal, flour & broken...	lb	2,008	1,055	41	51
Wheat, incl. flour.....	bu	12,029	17,409	14,869	19,167
Nuts, total.....	--	a/	a/	22,029	23,660
OILS, VEGETABLE:					
Tung oils	lb	58,544	86,113	7,732	10,993
Cocoa butter	lb	13	16	6	5
Coconut, product of Philippine Islands ...	lb	222,450	265,138	17,310	20,206
Linseed oil	lb	301	262	26	19
Olive, edible, total.....	lb	42,889	57,075	9,335	10,408
Olive, inedible, total....	lb	32,542	35,989	3,188	3,068
Palm kernel.....	lb	45,720	47,082	3,761	3,808
Palm oil.....	lb	134,755	149,560	8,969	9,865
Peanut.....	lb	3,167	1,632	354	220
Soybean.....	lb	13,102	11,582	778	739
OILSEEDS:					
Castor beans	lb	74,370	128,619	2,565	4,496
Copra	lb	349,748	450,096	16,422	19,964
Flaxseed.....	bu	12,594	14,641	22,280	26,951
Seeds, except oilseeds	--	a/	a/	7,225	7,284
Spices, total.....	--	a/	a/	13,606	14,536
Sugar, total	s. ton	3,005	3,177	172,738	142,817
Tea	lb	76,181	76,419	24,023	21,422
Tobacco, leaf, unmf. total..	lb	63,076	59,764	44,454	41,667
VEGETABLES:					
Beans, dried.....	lb	94,979	67,106	3,564	3,638
Peas	lb	57,407	58,289	2,658	3,742
Garlic.....	lb	3,096	4,629	161	224
Onions.....	lb	50,557	106,008	1,172	2,163
Potatoes, white.....	bu	3,008	1,319	2,670	958
Tomatoes, fresh.....	lb	73,110	83,016	2,494	2,780
Turnips.....	lb	134,885	139,793	775	700
Vegetables, canned.....	lb	99,237	94,966	5,760	5,734

Continued-

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-March, 1927-28 and 1928-29, continued

Article imported	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 <u>dollars</u>	1,000 <u>dollars</u>
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED					
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.....	lb	87,356	94,236	7,193	8,607
FIBERS, VEGETABLE:					
Flax, unmanufactured	ton	3	3	2,066	1,809
Hemp, unmanufactured	ton	4	4	959	689
Jute & jute butts, unmfld.	ton	66	77	8,501	10,179
Kapok	ton	7	6	3,734	2,248
Manila	ton	37	41	8,384	7,656
Sisal and henequen	ton	96	105	14,081	15,347
Rubber, crude, total	lb	709,302	893,743	245,291	162,374
FOREST PRODUCTS					
Dyeing & tanning material.	--	a/	a/	6,837	6,266
Gums, resins, balsams, etc...	--	a/	a/	27,716	26,303
Wood, total				53,134	52,703
GRAND TOTAL.....				1,644,059	1,566,372

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Reported in value only.

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July-March, 1927-28 and 1928-29

Article exported	July-March				
	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
LIVE ANIMALS:					
Cattle, total.....	No	13	6	863	605
Hogs	No	37	30	524	508
Sheep.....	No	22	4	369	70
Poultry, live.....	lb	358	253	214	155
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter.....	lb	2,912	2,371	1,314	1,381
Cheese.....	lb	2,203	1,916	690	576
Milk -					
Condensed.....	lb	27,943	29,987	4,427	4,749
Evaporated.....	lb	52,277	53,861	5,486	5,566
Powdered.....	lb	2,482	3,700	737	930
Eggs in the shell.....	doz	16,669	12,122	4,616	3,916
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef and veal, fresh.....	lb	1,392	1,915	299	427
Beef, pickled or cured.....	lb	8,818	7,348	1,010	899
Beef, canned.....	lb	1,618	1,398	594	505
Total beef.....	lb	11,828	10,661	1,894	1,851

Continued-

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-March, 1927-28 and 1928-29

Article exported		July-March			
		Quantity		Value	
		Unit	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS, CONT'D					
Pork carcasses, fresh.....	lb	1,418	1,855	194	256
Loins and other fresh pork...	lb	7,157	6,569	1,220	1,096
Total pork, fresh.....	lb	8,575	8,424	1,414	1,352
Pickled pork.....	lb	22,800	29,492	3,092	4,382
Canned pork.....	lb	5,663	5,128	2,267	1,938
Bacon.....	lb	89,510	85,899	12,678	13,032
Sides, Cumberland.....	lb	6,402	3,732	1,091	636
Hams and shoulders.....	lb	90,610	84,524	16,817	17,335
Sides, Wiltshire.....	lb	637	1,574	106	225
Total pork.....	lb	224,197	218,773	37,469	38,900
Mutton and lamb, total.....	lb	762	733	176	174
Poultry and game, fresh.....	lb	1,579	1,803	473	605
Other canned meats, incl. canned poultry.....	lb	2,189	1,641	720	499
Sausage, canned.....	lb	2,272	1,520	688	516
Sausage, not canned.....	lb	2,979	2,579	871	765
Sausage casings, total.....	lb	26,663	24,056	5,071	4,907
Other meats, incl. meat ex- tracts and edible offal.....	lb	32,057	30,518	3,666	3,729
Total meats.....	lb	304,526	292,284	51,028	51,926
OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL:					
Lard.....	lb	550,868	590,327	73,517	77,009
Lard compounds.....	lb	4,741	3,281	620	421
Lard, neutral.....	lb	16,955	14,976	2,411	2,050
Oleo oil.....	lb	47,014	46,716	6,597	5,656
Oleo stock.....	lb	6,222	4,363	816	504
Stearins and fatty acids, total	lb	9,123	9,979	903	1,007
Tallow.....	lb	3,900	2,284	343	209
Other animal oils, greases and fats.....	lb	51,686	45,252	5,472	4,364
Total oils and fats..	lb	690,512	717,178	90,679	91,220
Coffee, total.....	lb	10,250	4,280	3,298	1,421
Cotton (500 lb).....	bale	6,337	7,413	647,969	751,770
Linters (500 lb).....	bale	179	167	5,365	5,383
FRUITS:					
Apples, fresh.....	box	5,168	11,106	12,553	25,516
Apples, fresh.....	bb1	1,337	2,821	6,671	14,199
Apples, dried.....	lb	20,793	46,597	2,568	5,240
Apricots, dried.....	lb	21,068	21,836	3,364	3,340
Grapefruit.....	box	501	610	2,176	2,485
Oranges.....	box	2,222	2,331	10,556	10,471
Pears.....	lb	50,796	81,637	3,585	4,779
Prunes, dried.....	lb	233,511	234,756	12,516	14,692
Raisins.....	lb	165,977	192,631	11,224	10,230

Continued

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-March, 1927-28 and 1928-29

Article exported	Unit	July-March			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
GRAIN, FLOUR AND MEAL:					
Wheat	bu	133,447	82,866	185,835	98,656
Wheat flour	bbl	10,293	9,965	67,563	58,971
Wheat, including flour	bu	181,826	129,702	253,398	157,627
Corn, including cornmeal	bu	13,824	37,316	13,946	37,737
Rye, including flour	bu	21,320	8,793	22,425	9,340
Barley, excluding flour	bu	33,171	51,818	32,223	43,820
Malt	bu	2,116	2,811	2,327	2,956
Oats, including oatmeal	bu	8,047	14,265	6,029	8,362
Buckwheat, including flour ...	bu	551	216	551	234
Rice, incl. flour, meal and broken rice	lb	203,045	294,362	7,046	10,192
OILSEED PRODUCTS:					
Cottonseed cake and meal	lb	637,963	537,465	13,257	11,931
Linseed cake and meal	lb	477,256	448,676	10,373	11,089
Cottonseed oil, crude	lb	45,723	18,230	3,915	1,564
Cottonseed oil, refined	lb	8,075	7,063	320	821
Sugar	s. ton	77	101	5,811	6,625
TOBACCO LEAF:					
Bright flue-cured	lb	259,906	357,442	92,649	105,132
Burley	lb	8,026	4,904	1,535	813
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tenn..	lb	62,454	56,005	9,998	10,784
Dark Virginia	lb	15,183	14,938	3,304	3,340
Maryland and Ohio export	lb	13,899	10,631	1,989	2,190
Green River (Pryor)	lb	5,156	5,114	793	1,288
One Sucker leaf	lb	3,501	2,184	513	429
Cigar leaf	lb	324	355	349	253
Black fat water baler and dark Africa	lb	699	2,100	122	446
Other leaf tobacco	lb	3,266	4,730	1,036	1,420
Total leaf tobacco	lb	372,964	453,433	112,288	126,095
Stems, trimmings, scrap, etc.	lb	4,533	5,579	231	265
VEGETABLES:					
Beans and peas, dried	bu	548	433	1,894	1,727
Onions	bu	479	355	642	590
Potatoes, white	bu	1,351	2,304	2,608	1,774
Vegetables, canned total	lb	65,347	71,149	6,032	6,790
MISC. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Glucose	lb	105,524	86,329	3,408	3,173
Hops	lb	11,108	7,803	2,714	1,652
Starch, corn	lb	211,093	170,829	6,480	6,095
GRAND TOTAL				1,391,341	1,459,577

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

* COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States by countries,
August-March, 1927-28 and 1928-29
(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country to which exported	August-March		March	
	1927-28	1928-29	1928	1929
LONG AND SHORT STAPLE:	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
Germany	1,707,202	1,687,220	134,537	97,049
United Kingdom	1,086,677	1,699,046	173,902	142,508
France	780,129	743,647	60,675	57,462
Italy	508,132	561,624	42,877	68,777
Spain	249,819	249,972	27,817	17,899
Soviet Russia in Europe	165,124	125,266	46,396	932
Belgium	160,344	177,724	17,356	23,619
Netherlands	112,269	137,046	10,149	15,091
Sweden	44,604	45,274	5,389	2,614
Other Europe	77,888	83,231	10,628	10,078
Total Europe	4,892,188	5,510,050	530,326	436,029
Canada	165,953	194,793	17,988	24,672
Japan	749,957	1,155,233	47,140	90,631
China	88,787	178,494	2,986	17,017
British India	58,151	7,266	22,840	3,059
Other countries	2,557	20,384	459	11,776
Total exports	5,957,593	7,066,270	621,739	583,184
Total imports <u>a/</u>	279,472	296,375	43,340	38,833
Total reexports <u>a/</u>	15,035	12,120	1,620	884
Net exports	5,693,156	6,782,015	580,019	545,235
LINTERS:				
Germany	90,809	84,149	12,174	9,282
France	22,036	20,873	3,711	1,649
United Kingdom	18,216	12,424	249	1,033
Other Europe	15,560	23,624	3,303	2,552
Total Europe	146,621	141,070	19,437	14,516
Canada	12,180	12,592	1,617	1,448
Other countries	85	1,255	8	157
Total exports	158,886	154,917	21,062	16,121

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Bales of 473 pounds net.

WHEAT INCLUDING FLOUR: Exports from the United States, by countries,
July - March 1927-28 and 1928-29.

Country to which exported	Wheat incl. flour		Wheat		Wheat flour	
	July - March		March		March	
	1927-28	1928-29	1928	1929	1928	1929
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United Kingdom.....	39,692	15,195	156	920	75	66
Irish Free State	3,000	2,944	0	0	4	3
Netherlands.....	17,153	8,968	75	172	77	104
Italy.....	9,650	4,962	274	44	4	2
Belgium.....	8,426	2,379	211	40	2	1
Germany	7,440	2,711	32	0	42	94
France	4,862	2,136	52	38	a/	1
Greece.....	3,106	3,709	55	0	7	4
Denmark.....	2,745	1,801	49	50	53	34
Finland.....	1,851	1,377	0	0	25	24
Norway.....	1,629	876	0	0	21	22
Sweden.....	1,033	472	47	0	9	6
Malta, Gozo and Cyprus	518	150	0	0	1	2
Gibraltar.....	319	1,159	0	0	a/	a/
Other Europe.....	3,058	3,745	0	0	11	4
Total Europe.	104,437	52,584	951	1,264	531	367
Canada	39,206	31,365	9	559	6	6
Cuba.....	4,608	4,258	2	4	115	112
Panama	2,604	4,430	253	537	10	11
Haiti, Republic of.....	1,142	1,598	0	0	21	23
Mexico.....	1,027	2,102	84	207	5	10
Brazil.....	3,245	3,049	0	a/	84	79
Colombia.....	616	815	50	13	10	8
Japan.....	5,635	4,189	1,201	442	1	15
China.....	2,967	5,757	0	455	44	130
Hongkong.....	3,337	3,609	0	0	100	92
Kwantung.....	627	1,643	0	0	21	72
Philippine Islands.....	2,679	2,896	0	0	64	81
Other countries.....	9,596	11,342	190	6	199	253
Total exports	181,826	129,702	2,740	3,487	1,011	1,259
Total imports.....	12,039	17,408	1,698	1,503	2	a/
Total reexports....	41	20	32	0	a/	0
Net exports.....	169,833	112,314	1,074	1,984	1,009	1,259

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Less than 500.

GRAINS: Exports from principal exporting countries, February,
March and April, 1928 - 1929

Crop and Country	February		March		April	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929 a/
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
Exports:						
Wheat incl. flour-						
United States....	6,725	8,948	7,492	9,405	7,880	7,571
Canada	21,827	19,710	23,794	27,565	11,103 b/	26,651
Argentina.....	29,653	a/ 27,476	31,550	a/ 29,344	21,260	22,957
British India...	276	a/ 0	396	a/ 0	483	0
Australia.....	6,283	a/ 16,068	9,004	a/ 15,816	a/ 7,372	12,076
Russia.....	8	0	0	0	0	0
Danube & Bulgaria	128	0	80	160	136	88
Total.....	64,900	72,202	72,316	82,290	48,234	69,343
Corn:						
United States....	4,034	8,018	3,602	4,874	3,263	2,291
Argentina.....	7,330	a/ 5,816	2,164	a/ 4,487	16,086	15,977
Rye:						
United States....	428	113	298	85	363	61
Danube & Bulgaria	0	17	0	26	0	0
Barley:						
United States....	879	2,974	688	1,918	654	946
Oats:						
United States....	329	439	447	500	376	325
Flaxseed:						
Argentina.....	8,307	a/ 9,425	8,311	a/ 6,925	6,153	6,921
IMPORTS						
Wheat incl. flour						
United States....	1,767	1,765	1,708	1,503	465	---
Flaxseed:						
United States....	1,264	2,529	1,651	2,737	1,718	---

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Shipments from Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert.

**BREAD GRAINS: Acreage in specified countries, av. 1909-1913, annual
1925 - 1929**

Crop and countries reporting a/	Average 1909- 1913	Harvest year				Per cent 1929 is of 1928
		1925	1927	1928	1929	
WHEAT	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
Canada b/	1,019	1,006	975	1,033	951	92.1
United States b/.....	32,022	30,887	43,573	47,280	47,228	91.4
Total.....	33,041	40,895	44,552	48,313	44,179	91.4
Europe (11).....	58,057	53,905	54,367	55,340	56,150	101.5
Africa (3).....	6,531	8,130	7,181	7,352	7,838	106.6
India, 3rd estimate.....	29,224	29,899	30,852	31,078	31,504	98.5
Total above count. (17)...	126,855	132,838	136,852	142,683	139,571	97.9
Est. world total winter acreage ex. Russia and China.....	--	185,500	197,700	190,000		
Est. world total winter & spring ex. Russia and China.....	204,200	232,500	236,900	242,100		
RYE						
Canada.....	117	501	563	626	557	89.0
United States.....	2,236	3,373	3,817	3,895	3,293	84.5
Europe (11).....	25,947	21,213	21,339	24,331	24,626	99.4
Total above count. (13)...	28,300	25,092	26,724	29,352	28,586	97.2
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China.....	48,300	45,500	45,900	44,800		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. b/ Area sown.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909- 1913					Per cent 1928 is of 1927
		1925	1926	1927	1928	
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	690,108	676,429	831,040	878,374	902,749	101.9
Canada.....	197,119	395,475	407,136	479,665	535,372	111.2
North America (3).....	887,228	1,071,904	1,238,176	1,358,039	1,447,657	105.9
Europe (29).....	1,542,170	1,530,339	1,304,746	1,301,373	1,391,371	110.3
Africa (6).....	93,171	105,166	90,313	105,784	103,079	97.5
Asia (6).....	737,327	387,300	309,336	569,535	335,896	86.5
Total N. Hemis. (44)...	2,727,876	2,390,622	2,222,861	2,126,801	2,279,129	104.9
Total S. Hemis. (4)...	250,107	324,379	392,870	377,240	471,145	114.1
Total above count. (48)...	2,977,983	2,715,001	2,615,731	2,504,041	2,750,274	105.9
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia & China...	2,739,000	2,367,000	2,273,000	2,181,000	2,305,000	103.9
Est. world total ex. Russia and China...	3,041,000	3,435,000	3,420,000	3,605,000	3,780,000	104.9

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Continued -

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928, cont'd

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
RYE	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	36,093	46,456	40,795	52,164	41,766	71.8
Canada.....	2,094	9,158	12,179	14,951	14,618	97.8
Europe (25).....	976,714	937,030	750,647	795,466	901,881	113.4
Total above count.(27)	1,014,901	992,644	803,621	868,581	958,265	110.3
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	1,023,000	1,001,000	812,000	879,000	954,000	108.5
Est. world total ex. Russia and China...	1,025,000	1,008,000	817,000	888,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Per cent 1929 is of 1928
BARLEY	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
United States.....	17,620	7,970	9,476	12,539	b/13,314	106.2
Europe (7).....	5,856	6,805	6,764	6,903	6,913	100.2
Africa (3).....	7,623	2,109	6,683	7,167	7,469	104.2
Syria.....	(420)	479	561	731	746	102.1
Northern Hemisphere (12)...	21,429	23,363	23,486	27,340	28,447	104.0
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China.....	64,200	64,300	62,800	62,200		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China.....	65,000	62,100	65,200	70,300		
OATS						
United States.....	37,357	44,177	41,941	41,733	b/41,401	99.2
Europe (3).....	4,512	5,196	5,214	5,289	5,268	99.6
Africa (3).....	607	772	679	773	738	95.5
Syria.....	(10)	50	66	18	16	88.9
Northern Hemisphere (8)...	42,486	50,205	47,900	47,813	47,423	99.2
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China.....	97,700	105,100	102,500	100,300		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China.....	102,200	110,200	107,800	106,900		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Intentions to plant.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1917, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1917	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
California.....	37,690	32,550	52,400	27,335	31,842	116.5
United States, other than California.....	147,122	151,313	152,505	253,547	325,020	128.3
Canada.....	45,275	87,113	39,587	93,933	136,301	146.2
North America (2).....	272,057	300,921	254,892	262,820	493,259	138.0
Europe (29).....	701,320	689,193	689,100	675,929	738,354	109.3
North Africa (6).....	109,267	107,689	75,865	85,984	111,707	129.9
Asia (6).....	278,513	261,672	257,581	222,136	329,089	90.6
Total N. Hemis. (43)...	1,319,198	1,359,734	1,302,133	1,376,929	1,572,405	114.2
Southern Hemisphere (2)...	1,352	1,212	1,146	930	1,153	124.0
Total above count. (45)...	1,320,550	1,360,952	1,309,283	1,377,829	1,573,558	114.2
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China....	1,407,000	1,426,000	1,412,000	1,477,000	1,662,000	112.5
Est. world total ex. Russia and China....	1,425,000	1,503,000	1,460,000	1,522,000		
OATS						
United States.....	1,143,407	1,407,550	1,346,848	1,182,594	1,449,531	122.6
Canada.....	351,690	402,296	383,416	432,713	452,152	102.6
North America (2).....	1,495,097	1,809,846	1,630,264	1,622,507	1,901,684	117.2
Europe, 27 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged...	1,731,902	1,564,122	1,711,030	1,603,884	1,690,518	105.1
Poland, revised.....	195,825	223,145	210,110	233,550	172,076	73.7
Total Europe (29).....	1,927,727	1,787,267	1,921,140	1,842,434	1,862,594	101.1
North Africa (6).....	17,681	10,609	11,594	13,483	17,204	127.7
Asia (3).....	(275)	463	1,481	1,215	530	43.6
Total N. Hemis. (36)...	3,413,680	3,701,095	3,564,479	3,472,431	3,732,032	108.7
Southern Hemisphere (2)...	8,727	7,925	7,562	9,374	11,565	123.4
Total above count. (38)...	3,422,407	3,709,020	3,572,041	3,481,805	3,743,597	108.7
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China....	3,474,000	3,730,000	3,592,000	3,508,000	3,811,000	108.6
Est. world total ex. Russia and China....	3,521,000	3,848,000	3,697,000	3,602,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
CORN	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	2,712,364	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,763,093	2,859,959	102.9
North America (5).....	2,735,906	2,931,878	2,703,593	2,771,677	2,848,730	102.6
Europe (12).....	569,610	612,026	652,261	468,171	374,271	79.9
Est. European total ex. Russia	581,000	625,000	665,000	481,000	385,000	80.0
North Africa (4).....	5,526	7,671	10,566	9,015	13,465	149.4
Asia (5).....	111,920	113,118	150,738	152,767	163,800	107.2
Total N. Hemis. (24)....	3,422,962	3,664,693	3,517,158	3,401,630	3,400,266	100.0
Union of South Africa.....	33,517	39,000	65,203	68,463	73,386	107.2
Total above count. (25).	3,456,479	3,703,693	3,582,361	3,470,093	3,473,652	100.1
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia	3,681,000	3,906,000	3,773,000	3,657,000	3,647,000	99.7
Est. world total ex. Russia	4,126,000	4,530,000	4,442,000	4,330,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price of corn, oats, and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 yellow		May futures		May futures		June futures		No. 3 white		No. 2	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Feb. 1 ...	89	97	91	101	76	89	b/96	b/101	55	52	84	70
8...	92	95	93	99	78	88	b/100	b/100	55	52	85	71
15...	90	94	97	99	80	89	b/100	88	56	51	86	71
22...	97	94	98	99	82	88	80	88	56	49	89	69
Mar. 1...	97	94	98	100	82	88	80	88	59	49	92	69
8...	97	95	98	101	84	89	82	88	59	48	91	68
15...	97	96	98	100	85	88	83	88	58	49	87	69
22...	101	94	101	92	87	86	84	85	60	48	91	66
29...	100	91	100	94	83	86	81	86	59	47	89	65
Apr. 5...	101	90	100	92	82	85	81	85	60	47	89	66
12...	100	90	99	92	82	86	82	86	59	48	90	65
19...	105	92	103	93	84	87	84	87	64	49	93	65
26...	109	89	107	89	85	85	84	85	66	47	95	64

a/ Cash prices are daily weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations. b/ February futures for old crop corn.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item.	Net exports for year		Shipments 1929, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1926-27	1927-28	April 13	April 20	April 27	July 1 to and incl.	1927-28	1928-29
BARLEY, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning July 1</u>	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States....	17,044	36,580	102	77	470	Apr. 27	33,583	52,764
Canada	42,533	25,131				Mar. 31	19,573	30,147
Argentina	14,217	b/11,192	b/	475		Apr. 13	b 9,742	b 5,425
Danubian coun- tries b/	26,503	27,242	83			Apr. 13	25,353	18,425
	100,302	100,145					88,261	106,761
CATS, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning July 1</u>								
United States ..	15,041	9,823	70	88	91	Apr. 27	8,410	14,590
Canada	13,396	10,180				Mar. 31	6,030	14,841
Argentina	40,008	b/23,455	b/	682		Apr. 13	b23,585	b19,461
Danubian coun- tries b/	858	878	0			Apr. 13	873	49
Total	69,303	50,336					38,912	48,941
	Net exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments, 1929, week ended				Total for season including latest week shown	
	1926-27	1927-28	April 6	April 13	April 20	April 27	1927-28	1928-29
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
CORN, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning November 1</u>								
United States ...	17,145	20,556	796	249	201	1,045	14,441	36,159
Danubian coun- tries b/	36,557	15,266	0	0			10,431	111
Argentina	322,876	269,155	b/2,297	b/3,266	b/4,902	b/5,512	91,008	b72,664
Union of South Africa	8,662	c/24,257	c/	171	c/	214	c/9,686	c/5,829
IMPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning November 1</u>							Nov-Mar	Nov.-Mar
United States ...	5,042	1,436					1,006	141
Total exports less U. S. imports	380,098	327,798					124,560	114,622

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-April 27, 1927-28 and 1928-29
 PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-April 27, 1928 and 1929

Commodity	July 1-April 27		1929, week ending			
	1927-28	1928-29	Apr. 6	Apr. 13	Apr. 20	Apr. 27
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wheat a/	135,594	86,855	274	277	867	2,130
Wheat flour b/	52,443	50,896	1,156	682	1,208	978
Rye	21,292	8,730	--	--	17	44
Corn	15,958	38,705	796	249	201	1,045
Oats	5,498	10,075	76	70	88	91
Barley a/	33,584	52,765	297	102	77	470
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Hams and shoulders, incl. Wiltshire sides	37,927	34,132	774	708	586	1,046
Bacon, incl. Cumberland sides	50,964	50,803	3,822	3,656	2,521	4,323
Lard	275,785	279,737	17,518	10,555	12,001	13,030
Pickled pork	8,606	13,166	282	158	292	156

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 244,000 bush., flour 90,800 bbls; San Francisco barley 100,000 bush., rice 11,000,000 pounds. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Net exports		Shipments, week ending nearest given date, 1929			Net movement from July as far as reported		
	1926- 27	1927- 28 a/	Apr. 13	Apr. 20	Apr. 27	To and incl.	1927- 28	1928- 29
Canada:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
Exports-	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.		bush.	bush.
Official	304,540	305,182					bc234,895	bc250,987
5 ports, Brac.								
b/	177,370	238,730	2,918	3,226	3,706	Apr. 27	195,850	257,146
Shipments-								
4 markets d/	b297,961	b326,361	1,667	9,157	13,922	Apr. 27	263,023	404,131
Pub. elev. in east b/...	--	--	348	531	--	Apr. 20	90,118	147,611
United States...	205,896	190,927	958	2,075	3,108	Apr. 27	e176,008	e/120,342
Argentina.....	139,790	178,135	5,936	5,124	5,969	Apr. 27	144,660	166,850
Australia	96,584	72,962	2,844	3,920	2,320	Apr. 27	53,499	96,925
Russia.....	49,202	7,000	0	0	0	Apr. 27	5,408	8
Hungary.....	21,142	22,133						
Yugoslavia	10,216	1,000						
Rumania	11,338	5,000	64	8	0	Apr. 27	4,336	2,296
Bulgaria.....	2,236	2,125						
British India ..	8,660	12,264	0	0	0	Apr. 27	f/ 9,232	- 1,692
Total	849,654	796,728	11,469	20,284	25,319		656,166	788,856

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Preliminary. b/ Excluded from total.
 c/ Exports through March less imports through December. d/ Total shipments from Ft.
 William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. e/ Exports through April 27 less
 imports through March. f/ Exports through April 27 less imports through December.

May 6, 1929

Foreign Crops and Markets

645

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	May 3, 1928	April 25, 1929	May 2, 1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	44.50	45.75	45.50
Copenhagen, official quotation ..	36.12	32.58	33.07
Berlin, 1a quality	36.95	33.49	33.93
London: a/			
Danish	39.00	35.41	35.85
Dutch, unsalted	37.37	34.76	34.76
New Zealand	35.83	35.41	35.85
New Zealand, unsalted	36.72	36.28	36.28
Australian	33.02	34.32	34.76
Australian, unsalted	33.46	35.20	35.20
Argentine, unsalted	32.59	33.89	34.11
Siberian	32.31	33.24	33.67

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		May 2, 1928	Apr. 24, 1929	May 1, 1929
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets ..	Number	73,039	69,553	68,372
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	10.45	13.72	15.99
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg.	"	14.43	14.10	13.88
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	13,296	12,835	11,968
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard a/ ..	\$ per 100 lbs.	13.25	13.47	13.58
American short cut green hams	"	13.47	25.31	25.31
American green bellies	"	15.95	22.16	23.00
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	19.99	b/	26.29

a/ Friday quotation. b/ No quotation.

Index

	Page	Index	Page
Crop and Market Prospects	612	Grains, cont'd:	
- - - - -		Growing conditions, Europe,	
Agricultural exports:		May 1, 1929	612
Index numbers, U. S.,		Movement (feed), principal	
March 1929	625,650	countries, April 27, 1929	643
Principal products, U.S.,		Prices (feed), principal	
March 1929	633	markets, April 26, 1929	642
Agricultural imports, principal		Spring seedings, Russia, 1929 ..	612
products, U.S., March 1929	631	Meat (pork):	
AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS,		Exports, U.S., by weeks, 1929 ..	644
FOREIGN, APRIL 1929	624	Prices, foreign markets, 1929	611,645
Apples, imports, Germany, July -		Supplies, London Central	
March, 1928-29	621	Markets, April 1929	622
Barley:		Mohair, production prospects,	
Area, world, av. 1909-13,		Turkey, 1929	622
an. 1926-29	615,640	Oats:	
Exports, U.S., April 27, 1929 ..	616	Area, world, av. 1909-13,	
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		an. 1926-29	616,640
an. 1925-28	641	Exports, U.S., April 27, 1929 ..	617
Receipts and shipments, Canada,		Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
April 26, 1929	616	an. 1925-28	641
Spring seedings, Europe,		Receipts and shipments, Canada,	
April 15, 1929	616	April 26, 1929	617
Butter, prices, foreign markets,		Spring seedings, Europe,	
1929	623,645	April 15, 1929	616
Corn:		Rye:	
Exports, U.S., April 27, 1929 ..	618	Area, world, av. 1909-13,	
Production:		an. 1926-29	615,639
Ecuador, 1928	618	Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
World, av. 1909-13, an. 1925-28	642	an. 1925-28	640
Production estimates, Argentina,		Sugar:	
1929	617	Production:	
Weather conditions, Argentina,		Cuba, April 27, 1929	620
April 29, 1929	617	Porto Rico, 1928-29	621
Cotton:		Tobacco, area, Ontario, 1929	620
Demand situation, foreign,		Wheat:	
April 1, 1929	619	Area, world, av. 1909-13,	
Exports (unmanufactured), U.S.,		an. 1926-29	612,639
March 1929	636	Exports:	
New Egyptian Government Bureau,		U.S., April 27, 1929	613
1929	619	U.S., including flour, by	
Production, India and Nigeria,		countries, March 1929	637
1928-29	611	Prices, U.S., April 26, 1929 ...	614
Fruit, production prospects,		Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
foreign, April 15, 1929	621	an. 1925-28	613,639
Grains:		Receipts and shipments, Canada,	
Exports:		April 26, 1929	613
Principal countries, by		Shipments, principal countries,	
country, April 1929	638	April 27, 1929	644
U.S., by weeks, 1929	644	Wool, conditions improved,	
		Bradford (England), May 4, 1929.	611